The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871. NO. 237.

WASHINGTON.

The Sumner Resolutions Further Discussed in the Senate.

Speeches by Senators Howe, Frelinghuysen, and Schurz.

Text of the Ku-Klux Bill Reported in the House.

Its Consideration Likely to Consume a Week's Time.

The San Domingo Commissioners at the White House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28.—San Domingo seems to be as prolific in causing debate and consternation as it is fertile in natural resources. Yesterday thousands went away from the capitol disappointed at not hearing Sumner's speech, and to-day they were rewarded in witnessing one of the most memorable contests which has ever occurred in the Senate Chamber. When the Senate adjourned yesterday Mr. Howe had the floor, and he resumed it to-day, and continued his attempt to reply to Sumner's resolutions and subsequent speech thereon. He talked for about an hour...

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

After the reading of the Ku-Klux bill, reported to the House by the special committee this morning, leaders on both sides of the House announced the policy which would govern themselves and friends in the debate just beginning. The Republicans disavowed any purpose to limit debate, or to call the previous question, so long as there is a desire on the other side to continue discussion; while the Democrats agreed to resort to no parliamentary tactics to prevent the passage of the bill, or to prolong the session. Mr. Shellabarger then opened the debate, with an explanation of the bill similar to the one given in brief in these despatches, printed on Monday, and an able and expansive argument, proving the constitutionality of each section of the bill in the right conferred on Congress by the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution to enact such a law. Mr. Kerr, who is generally conceded to be the ablest constitutional lawyer on the Democratic side of the House...

REPORT OF THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The San Domingo Commission now expect to report to the President to-morrow or next day. The unfinished portions referred to last night are nearly completed.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIAN VISITORS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The delegation of Sacs and Foxes had another interview with Secretary Delano and Commissioner Parker, yesterday, which resulted in a harmonious adjustment of all differences. The Indians will remove into the Indian Territory, according to treaty stipulations.

DULUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended that a port of entry be created at Duluth, Minnesota.

TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON.

All the members of the Cabinet accompanied the Joint High Commission on a trip to Mount Vernon, this morning.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS

were all at the Executive mansion to-day and had a consultation with the President. Their report was not presented, but will be to-morrow, Thursday. The Commissioners dine with the President.

JUDGMENT ENFORCED.

Last night Sheriff VanSickles, of Goshen, N. Y., with a squad of officers, seized the locomotives of the Erie Railway Company, at that place, valued at $15,000. The seizure was made to satisfy a judgment recently confirmed by Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, in the case of VanDike against the company for personal injuries at the Carr's Rock disaster.

DEATH SENTENCE.

In the case of the murderer Ruloff, convicted at Binghamton, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the court below, and decided unanimously in favor of his execution. The lower court is directed to renew the sentence of death.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: J. W. Waldron, Register of the Land Office at Greenleaf, Minn.; W. Cumback, Collector of Internal Revenue Fourth District of Indiana. ...

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: William Cumback, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Indiana...

[illegible]

Senator Schurz will to-morrow criticise the letter of Secretary Robeson, bearing date March 21, and addressed to Rear Admiral Lee.

EXECUTIVE PARDON.

Charles E. Ewing, who was convicted about three weeks ago of embezzling money from the Treasury, and sentenced to six months in jail, was yesterday pardoned by the President on account of his health.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 27.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial asking for the adoption of such measures as will secure a settlement of disputes...

[illegible]

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

[illegible]

THE SAN DOMINGO BUSINESS.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions of Mr. Sumner on San Domingo.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION—MEMORIAL.

Mr. COX presented a petition from J. D. Henderson and other citizens of Little Falls, New York...

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ACTIVITY IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The features in Wall street to-day were the activity and buoyancy in the stock market, the decline in the price of gold, ...

MONEY.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

GOLD.

Gold was active and lower, under the apprehension of large Treasury sales. ...

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong and advancing throughout the day. The most active stocks were Lake Shore, New York Central, Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern shares and St. Paul shares, Rock Island and Pacific Mail. ...

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods jobbing trade was active to-day, and the buyers in the city are quite numerous. ...

BREADSTUFFS.

The wheat market was more active, though without improvement in prices. ...

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

EMINENT DOMAIN.

[illegible]

SUIT TO RECOVER.

The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company brought action against Thomas Gardiner, County Treasurer of Kings County, to recover the sum of about $70,000, ...

TROOPS FOR THE SOUTH.

A detachment of 100 troops left this city, Saturday, for the Department of Texas; 100 more will leave for Louisville, Ky., whither another detachment will follow in a week.

[illegible]

ERIE LITIGATION.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

The School Fund Question—Railroad Subscription Test Case.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

The Eminent Domain Bill Up in Both Houses.

Debate on the Warehouse Bill in the House.

Bills and Petitions for the Removal of the State Capital.

Park Bills—The Adjournment Question Revived.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

SPRINGFIELD, March 28.—No sooner have the members returned from Peoria than the question of adjournment begins to be mooted in the House and Senate, ...

THE VISIT TO PEORIA

[illegible]

FEES AND SALARIES.

It is also the intention of the Committee on Fees and Salaries to set to work at once, and present a bill before the session closes. ...

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 28.

SENATE.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. VENNUM introduced a resolution declaring that the services of committee clerks be dispensed with from this date. Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses—yeas, 67; nays, 28.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. SHELDON offered a joint resolution declaring in favor of adjournment on the 6th of April to the first Wednesday in December, to meet again in Springfield. The rules were not suspended, and the resolution was not considered.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented, as follows:

By Mr. ROE—From 1,500 citizens of McLean County, praying for the passage of the Temperance bill.

By Mr. WATKINS—From 300 citizens of McLean County, praying for the removal of the capital.

By Mr. FREW—Asking for the passage of the bill for organizing societies to detect horse-thieves.

By Mr. JONES, of Marshall—Praying for the removal of the State Capitol.

By Mr. SPRINGER—From thirty-eight citizens of Macoupin County, praying for the abolition of the office of County Superintendent.

BILL TO PAY EXPENSES.

Mr. EGAN introduced a bill for the payment of sundry expenses incurred for the employes of the General Assembly for which an appropriation has not been made.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES.

Mr. DANIELS, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported in favor of printing the bill for creating the office of Superintendent of Mines. Concurred in, and the bill was referred back to the committee.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. HAINES introduced a bill to amend Section 1, Chapter 98, R. S. of 1845, entitled "The Seat of Government." ...

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. ROOT—For an act to amend an act providing for the sale of real estate of deceased persons.

By Mr. ROOT—To amend an act providing for the manner of sale of real estate of deceased persons.

By Mr. DIXON—To repeal Section 120, Chapter 39, Revised Statutes of 1845, entitled, "Criminal Jurisprudence."

By Mr. GILLHAM—For an act to relieve the Prosecuting Attorney in Alton.

BILL TO SETTLE CANAL TRUST.

On motion of Mr. TURNER, the bill for settling the trust of the Illinois and Michigan Canal was taken from the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading.

THE QUINCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the Quincy bill was made the special order for 10½ o'clock on Thursday.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION BILL.

The Committee on Judiciary reported back Campbell's House of Correction bill, with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the special order, being the consideration of the Warehouse bill, No. 58, was taken up. ...

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 28.—The Senate has to-day passed bills making all public officers guilty of voluntary drunkenness, subject to removal therefor; establishing Copper Harbor and Bois de Gres State road; and incorporating the village of Williamston.

It has also confirmed the nominations by the Governor of Mrs. Harriet A. Tenny, to be State Librarian, and Grey H. Carlton, as Superintendent of Sault Canal.

The House passed Mr. Copley's bill, which amends the County Drain law ...

This evening the members generally attended a reception tendered to them at the Lansing House by the citizens of Lansing.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, March 28.—The Nebraska Legislature has adjourned, and the members and lawyers in the impeachment case have gone home. ...

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 28.—The House of Representatives, yesterday, adopted articles of impeachment against ... Jones, Judge of the Second Judicial District. ...

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 28.—The House to-night passed the Funding bill as it came from the Senate ...

[illegible]

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 28.—Resolutions were reported in the State Senate, to-day, approving President Grant's late message recommending measures to secure protection in the South ...

Lake Navigation.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., March 28.—The schooner D. Ferguson, from Toledo, for Buffalo, has arrived here, having been unable to get through the ice below Point Abino. The schooner Collins left here at noon for Toledo.

Telegraphic Summary.

A letter received from Hardin County, Ill., says: Mr. Colby, of the firm of Colby, Hale, & Kinney, of Chicago, ...

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS

AND OTHER

BARGAINS

AT

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 State-st.

Have opened the following, among other extra inducements which we are now presenting to the public.

Very large lot of Japanese Silks, neat Gray, and Black and White Checks, bought by us at a sacrifice, and will be sold at 75c per yard.

Another case Stripe Silks, neat style, assorted colors, $1 per yard, worth $1.50.

Handsome line Gray Stripe and Check Silks at $1.75; new Spring styles much under value.

Another lot of the $1.25 Black Gros Grains, all Silk, cheapest Goods anywhere.

We still continue to offer great Bargains in Sacred qualities and best makes of Black Silks, and call SPECIAL NOTICE to a superb quality of

"BONNET'S" LYONS SILK,

At $3.50, guaranteed $1 to $1.50 under the market.

New line of Pim's Irish Poplins, spring shades, cheap.

New Spring Mixtures for Suits and Street Dresses, &c.

New Spring Percales, Cambrics, Scotch Ginghams, &c.

New White Piques at 22c per yard, a great bargain.

Job lot Piques, slightly discolored, 35c, 40c, and 50c, half price.

Large lot Kid Gloves, long wrists, in all colors, from Auction, at $1.25, worth $1.75; Also, a new lot of our $1.00 Kids, just received, in black and colors.

Very handsome new Spring Shawls, all qualities.

Bargains in LINENS and HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.

COTTONS very cheap.

We make the LOWEST PRICES on HOSIERY.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,

Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

GRAND EXPOSITION CONTINUED THIS, WEDNESDAY, EVENING,

From 7 to 10 o'clock.

In deference to the general desire, we have decided to continue our Exposition this evening, and invite our friends and the public to witness a fine display of

DRY GOODS AND Carpets,

In both Wholesale and Retail Departments.

"WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON."

1871. GROCERIES. 1871.

THE RUSH CONTINUES AT

DAY, ALLEN & CO.'S,

34 and 36 Randolph-st., CHICAGO.

Our stock is IMMENSE. JOBBERS, RETAILERS, and City Merchants are becoming satisfied that our system is right. The following comprises a part of our immense stock:

4,000 brls. Refined Sugar.
2,000 brls. Yellow Sugar.
500 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
200 hhds. P. R. Sugar.
200 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
3,000 chests Tea.
2,000 brls. Syrup.
3,000 bags Rio Coffee.
1,000 mats O. G. Java.
200 tierces Carolina Rice.
500 bags Rangoon Rice.
400 bags Pepper.
100 bags Allspice.
1,000 mats Cassia.
100 cases Nutmegs.
100 frails Cloves.

We employ no Travelling Salesmen, and are selling all kinds of Groceries at MUCH less rates than any other House.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

FARMING TOOLS, ETC.

ATWATER & CO.,

Successors to Atwater & Barstow.

1,000 doz. "King" and other Scythes.
600 doz. Scythe Snaths.
250 gross Scyth Stones.
1,000 "Ashland" Sulky Rakes.
1,500 "Henderson" Revolving Rakes.
500 "Swift's Lawn Mowers.
300 Garden Wheelbarrows.
2,000 Railroad Wheelbarrows.
2,500 doz. Hand Rakes.

Also, large stock of Forks, Hoes, Garden Rakes, Shovels, Spades, Scoops, Grain Cradles, &c., &c. Western Depot for "Batcheller" Forks.

175 RANDOLPH-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

LEONARD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 48 and 50 Bromfield-st., Boston.

VALUABLE

PRIVATE LIBRARY

[illegible]

PAPER COLLARS.

"ZIP."

NEW PAPER COLLAR—CHEAP!

Dealers call and see it before you buy, and save your money. SARATOGA COLLAR CO., 39 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

TOILETINE.

TOILETINE

The greatest BEAUTIFIER of THE COMPLEXION on earth. For sale at all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

[illegible] G. M. THIBLOER. Seeds, Dried Fruit, and General Commission.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

G. U. O. O. F.

WESTERN STAR LODGE, No. 1,462, G. U. O. O. F. Members are requested to meet at their Hall Thursday morning, March 30, at 9 o'clock sharp. By order of N. G.

A. O. G. F.

There will be a regular communication of Washington Lodge No. 5 A. O. G. F., at their lodge rooms, 14 West Lake-st., this Wednesday evening ... W. W. BRECKHILL, W. G. GEO. VON HOLLEN, W. R. S.

SHOW CASES.

Barclay's Show Cases,

141 State-st.

Largest and cheapest manufactory in the United States. Sole owner in the West of Fraser's Patent Mansard style.

HATS.

HATS.

New Spring Styles for Gents, Youths, and Boys. Largest stock, best variety, and lowest prices, at

BISHOP & BARNES,

Fashionable Hatters,

115 LAKE-ST.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

The Propeller St. Joseph

Will leave Goodrich's Docks for GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON Wednesday evening, March 29. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

Court-place, rear of Opera House.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are quickly reach...

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

1871.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Capital, Surplus, and Reserved Funds, - - - Gold, $20,000,070.00
Assets in the United States, over - - - - - - - 3,000,000.00
Daily Cash Receipts, upward of - - - Gold, 20,000.00

DIRECTORS IN NEW YORK.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Chairman. HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chairman. JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr. WILLIAM F. CARY, Jr. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr. ROBERT C. FERGUSON. CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

THE POLICIES OF THIS COMPANY

Are issued by well-known American citizens resident in New York, who are Directors and Shareholders, and consequently, with the other Shareholders, are individually liable for all the engagements of the Company. All Policies are signed by them. All claims are payable in cash on proof of loss, without deduction for interest, and not, as is usual, sixty days after presentation of proof.

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 122 LA SALLE-ST.

WILLIAM WARREN, General Agent for Northwestern States.

PROFESSIONAL.

NASAL CATARRH, AND DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,

255 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D., Lock Box 2782, Chicago, Ill.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething,

[illegible]

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

[illegible]

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC.

[illegible]

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

TO LEASE.

VALUABLE LEASE OF Property on State-st. For Sale.

We are authorized to offer for a few days a Lease of 106 feet front on State-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., Nos. 262 to 272 inclusive, which has 14 years to run from May 1, next. Here is one of the best openings for a paying investment in the city. The ground rent is very low. The old buildings upon the property have been renting at $400 per month, paying a handsome income on the lease.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GARDEN SEEDS.

MAKING GARDEN.

Now is the Time to Commence.

Everybody, even those who have occasion to sow only a paper of seeds, takes care of the importance of procuring seed that is reliable. The cost of the seed is nothing compared to the labor, time, and expected crop. Therefore, remember that Landreths' Warranted Garden Seeds are always sure—they are guaranteed to be what is represented—a fact not connected with the usually worthless stuff for sale in boxes in most grocery stores.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, 186 Randolph-st., Opposite Briggs House. Northwestern Depot for sale of Landreths' Warranted Garden Seeds.

REAL ESTATE.

A Good House

North of Twenty-Second-st., FOR SALE CHEAP. GEO. A. CHAMBERS, 3 Honore Block.

SECURE A HOME.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

[illegible]

PRESSED HAY.

[illegible]

PROPELLER ALLEGHANY FOR SALE.

[illegible]

HYDRATE OF CHLORAL.

HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,

Immediately relieved by WALKER'S ELIXIR of HYDRATE OF CHLORAL. Price, $1 per bottle.

[illegible]

GIFT CONCERT.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

BY THE Milwaukee Musical Society

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS., Wednesday Eve., April 26, 1871.

$80,000 IN CASH PRIZES

To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift	$25,000	$25,000
1 Gift	5,000	5,000
5 Gifts	1,000	5,000
20 Gifts	500	10,000
50 Gifts	100	5,000
100 Gifts	50	5,000
500 Gifts	20	10,000
1,500 Gifts	10	15,000
2,177 Gifts		$80,000

[illegible]

H. N. HEMPSTEAD, General Agent, Milwaukee, Wis. W. S. WARREN, Agent, 83 Dearborn-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Farnum, Flagg & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

10 LAKE-ST.

A Full Stock of Desirable Goods at Manufacturers' Prices.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT GREER, Insurance Broker, 91 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

SEEDS.

Warranted Genuine English, French and German Imported GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

WOODS AND VENEERS.

H. PARKER & CO.

VENEERS,

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Rip-Rap Dams and River Excavation.

[illegible]

MAYWOOD.

MAYWOOD.

Free train every day this week at 12, noon, sharp. Can stay over one hour at Maywood and arrive at Galena Depot again at 2 p. m. Time, Monday, 18 minutes each way. Witnesses, everybody on the train.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE AGENCY OF

The Young Pilot

Has been taken from the Western News Co., and will be found at McNALLY & CO.'S, 81 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH PARK BONDS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NEVADA MINING AND MILLING CO.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT,

[illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$150,000

To Loan on Real Estate in Chicago and Vicinity...

Money to Loan,

[illegible]

Loans on Real Estate

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

FORSYTH'S SCALES

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1871.

SECRETARY ROBESON'S DEFENCE.

Some years ago, General Cabral was President of Dominica, and Baez was in the United States, a fugitive. There was some correspondence between Mr. Seward and Cabral about leasing Samana Bay to the United States, which Baez denounced as treason to the Dominican Republic. Baez then went to Hayti, and, representing that Cabral was about to sell his country to the United States, induced the then government of Hayti to give him a military force, with which he entered Dominica, deposed Cabral, and made himself ruler. He at once opened communication with the United States to sell Samana Bay for a certain sum of money to be paid to him, or to sell the whole republic for a certain other sum. Pending these negotiations the United States were to protect him from any revolution by his own people, and particularly to prevent Hayti, in which there had been a change of government, from aiding Cabral, as it had aided him.

The President made a treaty with this shameless adventurer and unconscionable scoundrel, and sent a navy there to keep people of the republic in subjection while they were sold. That treaty was rejected by the Senate. The President renewed the negotiations, and presents the treaty again. Secretary Robeson writes that, under the circumstances, the United States have acquired such proprietary rights in Dominica as to justify the President in employing the army and navy to hold Baez in office, and to prevent all foreign governments from presenting any claim or enforcing any demand against that country. Secretary Robeson admits that no treaty made by the President has any binding force upon the United States until ratified by the Senate, and that, until the Senate ratifies the treaty, his agreements with Baez are as worthless as blank paper; yet the Secretary of the navy instructs Admiral Lee in effect that, "if any man attempts to pull down the flag of Baez, shoot him on the spot." The United States commercial agent at San Domingo reports that, if the naval vessels of the United States were withdrawn, Baez would not be tolerated in power twenty-four hours by the people. He knows this, and hence about one-half the American navy is employed to protect him.

The Constitution of the United States places the power to declare war exclusively in the hands of Congress. The President can only use the army and navy as authorized by law. When General Babcock visited Dominica to treat with Baez, he carried out orders requiring all vessels of war to do his bidding. He ordered these vessels to enter the ports and put down all resistance to the authority of Baez. Baez, fearing that Cabral might depose him, particularly if aided from Hayti, communicated his fears to the United States. Rear Admiral Poor, thereupon, taking two vessels, entered the harbor of Port-au-Prince, landed, marched to the residence of the Haytien President, and, telling him of the presence of the fleet in the harbor, notified him that any act of hostility to Baez would be punished the same as if committed against the United States. Hayti had to endure the insult, and submit to having her relations with a foreign government regulated by this style of coercive diplomacy. The best test of the decency and legality of this proceeding is to apply it to ourselves. Suppose a British admiral, in command, landing with a force of marines, should proceed to the Executive mansion and tell the President that Great Britain proposed to take Cuba, or Mexico, or the Sandwich Islands, and that, if the United States Government, or any of its people, offered any resistance or aided the people of those countries to resist Great Britain, his fleet would fire upon the President's house and reduce Washington to ashes. Does any one suppose such insolence would be submitted to, or that the hostile fleet would ever be permitted to leave the Potomac? And suppose a British Minister should write a letter declaring that Great Britain, in dealing with a bandit Chief [illegible] a America, and had the [illegible] the British possessory title, made the United States Government [illegible] or intercourse with the [illegible] the legitimate government of [illegible] country. If a British Minister had written a letter such as that published by Secretary Robeson, its absurdity would be laughed at by the world, and, if directed against a government having any power, would be treated with proper resentment. It is well for the United States that Robeson's logic, and Robeson's frigates and monitors, are used against powerless Hayti. His use of them is a declaration of war, and the weak republic is unable to strike a blow in defence.

This whole San Domingo business has been conducted after the manner of a Provost Marshal in an enemy's country. It has been assumed that no person had any right to object or resist, or that, if any person objected and resisted, he had a right to be shot. But civil government lacks the irresponsible and summary powers of the military. General Babcock as officer of the guard and General Babcock as a diplomat had widely different powers. As the latter he was merely a messenger of the State Department, to fetch and carry papers, to which he could give no official validity, and which required the approval of another branch of the government. Where Babcock got the power to enforce an unexecuted and unratified and rejected treaty by the use of a navy to control a civil war in a foreign country, and to menace another foreign State with destruction, is not satisfactorily explained by Secretary Robeson, whose letter is lame in its logic, erroneous in its assumptions, and generally discreditable to the government. The only redeeming feature about the letter is that it indicates that one officer of the government feels that his conduct requires explanation. The explanation, however, fails to warrant the flagrant usurpation of the power to declare war, and interpose military force to decide a conflict between rival governments in a foreign country. The theory that, pending negotiations, and before the making of a treaty, we have possessory rights in a foreign land, will not sustain the instructions of Robeson, the orders of Babcock, or the acts of Rear Admiral Poor.

Alas for the flunkeys! The San Domingo Commissioners' report in substance [illegible] the half-island would be a very nice thing to have, if we could get it without its people, who are lazy, ignorant, superstitious, and quite undesirable as American citizens; but that about 1,000 square miles of its territory have always been in dispute between it and Hayti, and a considerable part of the remainder is in dispute between Cabral and Baez. After buying out Baez, therefore, it would be necessary to buy out Cabral and then Hayti, or to subdue the last two. The latter course means war, not the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, but the petit Ku-Klux barbarism of a petty system of mean murder.

Looking at the subject in the light of the Commissioners' report, it is said that the President has already decided to harmonize himself with the Republican party by receding from his San Domingo scheme. Perhaps Senator Sumner had such a result in view when he was recently called upon by Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, to say a few words in his speech advising Republicans to stick to the administration, in spite of its blunders, in order to harmonize the party. Mr. Sumner refused. He probably thought the best way to maintain harmony between the President and the party was for the President to stick to the party.

THE LEGAL-TENDER DECISION AGAIN.

We again protest against the reopening of the legal-tender question, which is now confidently announced from Washington as determined upon by the majority of the Supreme Court. Such a proceeding would have all the air and odium of a judicial fraud, such as might well be looked for from a bench appointed by Tammany Hall, but not from the Supreme Court of the United States. When the case was fully argued and decided a year ago, Chief Justice Chase was in his full health and vigor. As our Financial Secretary during the war he had stood in that central position, both as a lawyer, a Cabinet officer, and a financier, which fitted him to judge impartially of the merits of the Legal-Tender act, whether as a financial expedient, a war measure, or a law, designed to harmonize with the constitution. As Chief Justice and former Secretary, it was eminently fitting that he should write the decision. That decision held that contracts entered into prior to the passage of the act were not annulled or vitiated by it, but remained still payable in gold. Among the strong and influential parties chiefly affected by this decision were the great railway corporations whose bonds had been issued prior to 1862, the interest on which this decision made payable in gold. Some of these railroads, like the Illinois Central, immediately conformed to the decision, and began paying in gold. Others, like the Pennsylvania Central and Camden & Amboy, took a different course. Pretty soon the public were disturbed at the discovery that Mr. Strong, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Bradley, the leading counsel of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, were appointed Judges of the Supreme Court, and the intimation got abroad that these appointments were made to purpose to reverse this decision. At least two hundred members of the bench and bar of the United States of greater reputations than either Strong or Bradley were overlooked to make these appointments. The indignant protest which arose from the whole country against making the Supreme Court the catspaw of a few great moneyed corporations caused the effort, for a time, to be suspended. Certificates of good character were published in favor of the newly-appointed Judges, as if they could not even take their seats on the bench without being varnished. It was alleged that their opinions were very doubtful on the legal-tender question, and, finally, that the ghost was laid—the appellants in the case having withdrawn their appeal.

It looks very much as if there were a compact behind these gentlemen, now that we learn from Washington that counsel have been notified that the legal-tender question will be reargued! This is a long step toward a revolution of a very dangerous character. If the Supreme Court is to be reorganized whenever a decision is arrived at which is displeasing to the Executive and a majority of the Senate, then farewell forever to the dignity and respect which have heretofore been accorded to the Supreme Court. That body has heretofore been to the government what the governor is to the engine, or the keystone to the arch. Remove or destroy it, or the confidence that is placed in it, and the balance and equipoise of our government are gone! If, through this reorganization of the Supreme Court, a reversal of the previous decision shall be obtained, the court itself will have been practically abolished, for its decisions will be subject to the political branch of the government forever thereafter, and the law will be whatever a caucus for the time being shall declare it to be—one thing today, and another to-morrow.

Judge Barnard has decided in the Fisk-Vanderbilt case, where the managers of the Erie Railway voted to pay $1,000,000 to Vanderbilt to compromise his differences with Daniel Drew, that, since a majority of the Directors voted for this fraudulent proceeding, it was legal and proper.

This may be good law. The fact that Barnard has decided it to be law makes a presumptive case against it; nevertheless it may be technically correct. It suggests, however, that there is a dangerous laxity in existing laws regarding railway and Board of Directors, in the disposition of the funds of a corporation, is final—if the rights of the stockholders are merged, for the time being, in the Directors—it is time something was done to protect the stockholders against the acts of their own servants and agents. A law giving to each stockholder the right to sue the Directors, individually and collectively, for mal[illegible] ance in office would come very[illegible] reaching and curing this[illegible] exist in any [illegible] lieve that this right [illegible] State in the U[illegible]

[illegible] be seen, by our despatches from [illegible], that the Canal Committee of the Dominion Parliament have recommended the most liberal appropriations for the enlargement of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals, and the improvement of the St. Lawrence River. It is to be hoped these appropriations will be made by Parliament, and that the government will open this grand highway for the commerce of the continent at the earliest day possible. Reciprocal free trade must follow, as a matter of course; and the mutual benefits to the Dominion and the Northwest can scarcely be estimated.

The Fuss in the Library Association.

The Chicago Library Association (formerly Young Men's Association of Chicago) seems to be in a dispute relative to its future policy and destiny. The state of affairs on Saturday evening last could not but remind one of some of those fearful and wonderful railroad crises, wherein one railway swallows another without leave, and then gets a Legislature to ratify the swallowing. An election was held, and lo! a ticket committed to consolidation with Brother Moody was found to be elected by a large majority (so far as anything pertaining to this meagre meeting may be said to have been large). But it was also found that the Moody Directory had been voted for on paper of a hue not recognized as legal by the by-laws of the corporation, which were evidently framed before color ceased to be a criterion at elections. Hence it was decided by the canvassers that the Moody ticket was not elected, but the anti-Moody ticket; notwithstanding the latter had received only 60 votes out of the 243 cast. This decision was questioned, on the ground that the same by-law which forbids the counting of any but white paper ballots, forbids their reception by the inspector; also, on the ground that a by-law forbade the voting of persons within twenty-four hours after becoming members. A meeting on Monday evening to consider these questions decided to hold another election on Saturday next, and to suspend the by-law last referred to.

Considerable feeling is being developed over the matter—a symptom not only good, but new, so far as the recent history of the association is concerned, for there has been little or no feeling of any sort discoverable in the association for the past few years. If this feeling keeps increasing until the day of the election, there will probably be a large vote, preceded by a large deposit of money for dues and fees—and this is another thing which the association much needs, the treasury being now empty, and unpaid bills pressing.

It seems that the plan to consolidate with the Young Men's Christian Association is as yet in an inchoate state, no very definite propositions having passed as yet. Those who favor the movement argue that there are empty shelves and good reading rooms in the Christian Association establishment, while there are books at the Library Association and no money to pay for an abiding place for them. Put this and that together, they say, and let us have peace.

Per contra, the others say, let us not barter away our birthright. Let us stand by our colors, and defend the old association to the last. This party cite a supposed rule of the Christian Association, which prohibits a place on the shelves of its library for any volumes inconsistent with strict orthodoxy—as Sue's novels, Darwin's philosophy, Renan's histories, etc., and from this they argue that union is impracticable. The annexation party aver, however, that this rule has been practically abrogated by the Young Men's Christian Association, and that donations of books in the *Index expurgatorius* of Moody have already been received into the Farwell Hall Library.

Be this as it may, it is obvious to those who stop to think that an actual consolidation of the two associations is impossible for lack of any authorization in their respective charters. The act incorporating the Library Association certainly contains no warrant for a consolidation, and the most that could be done would be for Mr. Bonney's association to move into Mr. Moody's quarters and squat upon his shelves on very much the same terms as the young man who occasionally advertises in the paper for a boarding place "where his society and moral influence would be taken as an equivalent for board and lodging." We believe it is also understood as one of the conditions of such a pooling of resources that the Library Association shall covenant to make its library free as soon as the endowment shall become sufficient to defray current expenses; and it is evident that the policy of union would embrace an ultimate absolute consolidation.

This seems an unfit destiny for an association which has a career of thirty years—its origin having been almost contemporaneous with that of the city—and a roll of officers and members embracing the names of the most highly esteemed citizens of Chicago. Absorption seems an inglorious termination of a career which has been so honorable in the past as that of the Young Men's Association of Chicago. Many of its present members can recall, and that with no great stretch of the memory, when, at the annual elections, a poll of 2,500 votes was made, instead of the beggarly 243 of last Saturday. There is no good reason why the library and fund of the association should not have grown, like those in St. Louis and San Francisco, instead of going into decadence, and appealing to its stronger neighbors for shelter.

As to the Young Men's Christian Association, it is an institution founded with a most worthy object, which object is not, however, analogous to that of the Library Association. There is no reason why each should not flourish in its own field, and neither absorb the other. But those who vote against the annexation scheme must remember that, if they carry the election, they pay for their independence with responsibility. If they refuse Brother Moody's proffered aid to the crippled institution, they must nurse it into a healthier life themselves. The other most obvious plan is to accept Judge Farwell's tender of free quarters in his new building on Franklin street, near Washington. The condition on which this is offered is a most wholesome one, viz., the raising of $15,000 from other sources to replenish the library with the material necessary to a tolerable condition of fulness and freshness. It is understood that the ticket which was declared elected on Saturday evening is committed to this policy, while there is another very respectable ticket not committed to any policy at all. Between them all, and in view of the issues involved, they ought to be sufficient to draw out a large vote at the coming election, and swell the list of paying members to something like the proportions of earlier days. The present library is good, so far as it goes, and it may, with proper administration, be made the nucleus of a splendid, and, ultimately, free public library.

THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL TAX-PAYER is the title of a broadside just issued by the Free Trade League, with the motto at its head of "Millions for Revenue; Not One Cent for Monopolists." It is printed in large, clear type, on both sides of a sheet of thick, white paper, about 3½ by 2¼ feet in size, is profusely illustrated, and its letter-press made up of a variety of well-chosen and effective articles, showing the burdensome taxation to which the people are subjected by a (so-called) protective tariff, and the personal interest which every man and woman in the country has in entire freedom in trade, so far as it is consistent with the raising of the necessary revenue for the government. In the centre of one page is a large picture, in Bellew's best style, in which are two principal figures, "Uncle Sam," and that eminent dry nurse of infant industries, "Mammy Tribune" (*N. Y.*). "Well, mammy," says Uncle Sam, "you've been nursing and nursing your infant manufactures with your tariff quackery for the last fifty years, and you say they can't stand on their legs yet. Why is this thus?" The mammy holds in her lap one of those infant phenomena, a hydrocephalous little subject, all head and belly, with legs and arms mere skin and bone, and on the floor and laid away in cribs are many more of the same sort, idiotic little wretches, one holding up a legless doll in sailor's clothes, another playing with the wreck of a toy ship, the occupant of one crib marked "woollen manufactures" engaged in a free fight with his little brother in the next crib, marked "wool," and from this nursery, filled with subjects of this sort, the "mammy" answers, "They've never had enough nussin' yet." The whole picture, which we do not undertake to describe, but to give only the salient features of it, is exceedingly telling, and as good as one of *Punch's* best cartoons in its best days. Not less effective is a series of illustrations showing how the tariff robs the farmer and all other workingmen, to benefit the monopolists, giving the percentage of tax which every man has to pay on every article of clothing he wears, on the food he consumes, on the tools he uses, on the furniture of his home, down even to the grave-stone which tells where he lies when he is starved to death, or to the 100 per cent on the "old flag" under which, if he is spared, he rallies at last to vote for free trade. Every picture is [illegible] figure a tremendous fact; and we trust that it may circulate by the hundred thousand all over the land, for every sheet of it is [illegible] vote. We understand that it [illegible] should be Western News Company [illegible] fence in town glad to see everyone it may be read and unadorned by workingmen as they go to and [illegible] their daily toil.

We fully agree with State's Attorney Reed that the proposition pending in the Judiciary Committee of our Legislature, to give the counsel for prisoners the closing address to the jury, is an act tending solely to defeat justice. The facts that the people must take the affirmative of every issue, and prove all or fail altogether; that a doubt in their case, however raised, has the effect of testimony for the defence; that no appeal lies from a verdict of acquittal, while endless appeal lies in favor of the prisoner, all indicate that the settled usage in this and other courts in this respect should not be changed.

A matter more entitled to the consideration of our Legislature would be some provision for compensating persons innocently accused, and especially persons convicted and punished for crimes of which they are afterward proved innocent, so that they may not be the losers by the injustice done them. Such a law would meet the approbation of every right-minded man.

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Benjamin Nathan, is said to be in Memphis, and bashfully declines to deliver himself up to the officers of justice. He makes a pretty reasonable offer, however, as a compromise. He says if the State of Illinois will excuse him from a twelve years' engagement in the Penitentiary, he will go and attend to the New York affair, which he doesn't think will be at all serious. Forrester evidently has little fear of the New York article of justice, and feels, on this occasion, very much the same complacency as did the condemned culprit who, being sentenced to be hanged by the neck, on a certain day, until he "should be dead—dead—dead," exclaimed: "Judge, you get out—out—out! I shan't be there that day!"

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

There is a negro in Sparta 105 years old. He is hale and hearty.

—Carlinville has a pig with eight legs, two perfectly formed bodies, and one head with four eyes.

IOWA.

A couple of first cousins were married in Linn County, and are parents of twelve children, ten of whom are cripples.

—The *Sentinel* says that Willey's mills, at Maquoketa, have been stopped several times in consequence of large quantities of fish clogging up the wheels.

—Sixteen of the twenty-seven women in Redfield, Dallas County, who destroyed a saloon in that place on the 17th of July, 1867, held a reunion the other day in commemoration of the event. There was a dinner in the afternoon, and a great temperance meeting in the evening.

WISCONSIN.

The Portage *Register* says considerable excitement has been caused in Doylestown by the recent discovery in the "diggings" of what has been pronounced to be silver ore, which exists in very large quantities. Specimens have been sent to chemists for examination.

—The Beloit *Journal* says: "A young lady, a few miles south of this city, has proved herself fully entitled to the rights, privileges, and honors obtaining with the sterner sex. Last fall she plowed no less than thirty acres of land and took care of the team during her services as a farm hand. And only 14 years of age at that."

—The Fond du Lac *Reporter* says: "Lumbermen, after a short respite, are going back into the woods by dozens, to drive out their logs. They are not over-confident about getting them all out, but will do their best. The season has been remarkably bad from the commencement to this time for successful lumbering operations."

INDIANA.

A citizen of Hanover rejoices in the possession of a hat supposed to be two thousand years old. It was taken from the ruins of Herculaneum.

—The entire able-bodied population of Newport turned out on Sunday of last week to take part in a lynx hunt, and after wearing out a dozen horses and seven mules, they succeeded in bagging one woodpecker.

—James P. Burgess and wife, of Wayne County, celebrated their golden wedding on Tuesday evening of last week, four guests being in attendance who were present at the original ceremony, fifty years ago.

MICHIGAN.

Tilton's *Golden Age* says: "Rumor sings that Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, drawn by the proffer of university privileges to her daughters as well as to her sons, intends to take up her residence in Ann Arbor."

OHIO.

A will which was admitted to probate in Cincinnati, last week, bequeathed one-third of the testator's estate to his widow, and the remainder to his daughter. The will says that the widow shall receive but one-third, the amount demanded by law, because she has an ample fortune of her own, and because she deprived the testator of the opportunity to make more money by inducing him to give up business sooner than he otherwise would. He desires that daguerreotypes of himself shall be presented to two of his friends, and that a work got up by him, containing the original play-bills of Edwin Forrest, shall be given to [illegible] gentleman, to be presented in the library of [illegible] Mr. Forrest proposes to give for the use of the dramatic profession at his death. He provides that his executor shall pay to the Trustees of Spring Grove Cemetery $300 to keep in repair his lot, and makes the remark: "When old folks die and their money is distributed, their graves are often neglected." He also leaves $100 to keep in repair his mother's grave, in Newcastle, Del.; and adds, in connection with his bequest, that when in Philadelphia he searched in vain for his father's remains, desiring to lay them beside those of his mother, "but the heathens sold his house to build big churches. This is called Christianity! Heathens would not do so."

MISCELLANEOUS.

More bricks are made in Philadelphia than in any other city in the world.

—Baltimore is dealing in sleeve-buttons made from the cedars of Lebanon.

—The White Mountains are now as destitute of snow as they usually are in May.

—The latest novelty in funerals is to lay Brussels carpet around the grave.

—Seventy-eight women are now regularly ordained preachers in the United States.

—The heathen Chinee is making whiskey in California by fermenting old rice and rubber shoes and things, and the revenue people are after John.

—The French colony of Cochin China has proclaimed its adhesion to the French Republic.

—Entire suits of fine white French flannel have been produced for the summer wear of the New York "swells."

—The Canadian gunboat Prince Alfred, lying at Sarnia, has been partially remodelled during the winter, and now carries six guns.

—The State of Louisiana has purchased, for $100,000, a site in New Orleans for a new State House and an Executive mansion.

—A new mode of suicide has been invented. A man fills his mouth with gunpowder, and, putting cape between his teeth, chews them until an explosion takes place.

—New York is again hopeful as to cabs. Mr. Dodd is building a hundred, which will be entered from the rear, the front and sides being of glass. Fare, within the city, half a dollar.

—New method of curing a balky horse—pour water into his nose. A Westfield man tried it the other day, and it proved effectual in five minutes, killing the horse.

—About a year ago, in a town in Nevada, a girl presented herself at the bedside of a young man and asked him if he loved her. He said he did. In less than a year thereafter there came a suit for breach of promise, and the young fellow had $3,500 to pay.

—In Albany, the other night, a woman met her once husband at a wedding party. They had been divorced for ten years, and had not met before in all that time. A short chat at supper and a little flirtation afterwards settled matters, and they were re-married the next day.

—The *Weser Gazette* says that the part of the national debt belonging to Alsace and Lorraine, and the compensation of the railway companies and sundry other deductions will amount to about one milliard. France will, therefore, have to pay only four milliards to Germany.

—Of the several hundred Postmistresses in the United States, very few get what may be called good pay. In seventy of the most profitable offices the income ranges from $1,000 to $4,000. [illegible] pay the latter sum, viz., Leavenworth, Louisville, and Richmond. The other offices pay $3,000. Twelve pay over $2,000 and under $3,000.

—Under the Irish Peace Preservation act, the district in which a murder occurs has to compensate the family of the murdered, which is rather a heavy pull on counties like Westmeath, where murders are thick as blackberries in June. The widow of a steward has just received $4,000, and the mother of a process server $1,875.

—A London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* writes that in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons he has met at various times an East India Prince, two Japanese, a Turk, a Mexican of Indian blood, a Caffre Chief, and a Hottentot, all but the last two in their national dress.

—The New York *Democrat* says: "An enterprising hash-vender, who had a good route in one of our newspaper offices, has lost his occupation since one of the types found a huge cockroach lying on his back in a plate of chicken fricassee, and trying to balance the chicken's 'wish-bone' between his thumb and fore-finger."

—A curious and impressive ceremony took place in Lexington, Ky., a few days since. During the funeral services of a lady of that city, her infant, only a few weeks old, was brought to the chancel of the church, and there, in the presence of its dead mother, was solemnly dedicated in baptism to the God whom she had served.

—There is a graveyard in Monson, Mass., in which are buried nine brothers, all who have arrived at man's estate, the eldest being 79 and youngest 56 years old. All but one left a family. More remarkable still is the fact that they are all buried within forty rods of the spot where they were born.

—A journal devoted to the cause of women, proposes that a Magdalen asylum be opened for depraved men, where they would live under ban, be poorly fed, and after a certain time, if signs of reformation appeared, placed in families, always, however, hearing about the brand of their degradation, as a wholesome and just punishment.

—There is a lady residing in Brooklyn who loves the little chirping sparrows so much that she never neglects to feed them. In frosty weather a tin of water is always placed with the crumbs that are strewn for them, and she has gone to some little expense in having a miniature cemented reservoir made at the foot of a sapling opposite her house, where they bathe and flutter to their heart's delight.

—The fact has been established that bones disappear in the ocean. By dredging it is common to bring up teeth, but rarely ever a bone of any kind; [illegible] material of which every [illegible] covering them, [illegible] destroying action of the sea water indefinitely.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble is among the visitors at Rome.

—It is said that General Butler will join his wife, now travelling in Europe, during the month of May.

—One of the London (England) concert saloons already announces in its show-bills a new female singer under the name of Louise Lorne.

—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who died in Paris last year, left by his will property to the amount of $2,000,000 only.

—A young lady, Miss Nellie M. Williams, has recently been appointed to the office of Commissioner of Deeds, in Oswego, New York.

—The new French Ministers are aged—Thiers, 74; Dufaure, 73; Larcy, 66; Favre, 62; Le Flo, 67; Simon, 57; Lambrecht, 52; Picard, 50. Five are lawyers—MM. Thiers, Dufaure, Larcy, Favre, and Picard.

—It is reported that Miss Ella, daughter of Governor John T. Hoffman, is the *fiancée* of Cadet Benney, United States Military Academy, West Point; and, also, that Miss Nellie, daughter of President Grant, is engaged to a young naval officer.

—Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has vetoed a bill to reimburse a Sheriff who claims to have been robbed. "The fees of the office of sheriff," says the Governor, "are liberal, and are designed to cover all risks, whether of life or fortune."

—The following marriage notice appears in the Bangor *Whig*: "In South Molunkus, by Rev. Hugh Reed, Colonel J. F. Twitchell, of Oldtown, and Clara L. Clemens, of South Molunkus. No cards, no cake, nobody's business. Clam Chowder this evening, March 22. Friends and relatives are invited."

—The double golden wedding of Jesse A. and Jerusha Root, of Paddelphia, and Hervey and Maria Law, of Chatham, N. J., was recently celebrated at Chatham, and was numerously attended by relatives and friends. The brides were sisters named Savage. The one took a Root, the other a Law. They were married by the same ceremony in Wilmington, N. C., March 4, 1821.

—Mrs. Livermore, editor of the *Woman's Journal*, has no very high opinion of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly* as a help to the cause of woman. Mrs. L. says: "We do not consider it a valuable woman suffrage paper, but a damage to the cause. To be sure, it advocates woman suffrage, but often in a manner that does more harm than good. And it advocates so much else that is simply abominable that we are ashamed of almost every issue."

—Mr. Theodoric F. Pryor, who took the first honor in the class of 1870 at Princeton College, also took the mathematical fellowship at the same time, the income of which is a support for a young man of economical habits. Mr. Pryor determined, after graduating, that he would pursue his studies at the University of Cambridge, England. He entered that university during the last year, and has just been awarded a scholarship, the highest honor open to him after so short a connection with the university.

RAILROADS.

The Mount Vernon (Ill.) *Free Press* learns that the St. Louis & Southeastern Road, which now terminates at that place, is graded, at the other end of the line, from Evansville to the Wabash River, via Mount Vernon, Ind.

—The Forreston (Ill.) *Journal* of March 25 says: "The surveying corps of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad arrived in town last Monday from Lanark. We believe their line from Lanark struck the Shannon line about six miles out from this point. On Tuesday morning the party commenced another survey through this town with a view to getting a better crossing of the Central. They took up the old line about three miles out, and ran further north, striking the Central about a mile north of this place, crossing the track just north of Blair's pasture, then came down parallel with the Central, some two miles south of town, and then turned east for Mount Morris."

—The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad have negotiated a loan in London for $2,000,000. The London *Times*, in referring to the loan and the condition of the road, says that, under the reorganization arrangement, it is proposed to issue £400,000 convertible 7 per cent stock at the price of 75, to meet the payments that will be necessary in order to confirm the title of foreclosure by which the entire property is to be brought back to the control of its proprietors. The Trustees of the reorganized company are to be General McClellan, Hon. [illegible] Thurman, and Mr. W. B. Duncan.

—The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* of March 23 says: "The organization of the Meridian, Red River & Texas Railroad Company was completed [illegible] night at the Edwards House, by the election of the following officers: President, G. W. Cochran; Treasurer, Louis Trager; Secretary, T. H. Whipple. Proper by-laws and regulations were also adopted, and the capital stock placed at $3,000,000. It is expected that books for subscription to the stock will be opened in the principal cities, and, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, an opportunity for countries to subscribe will also be given. The terminus of this road in Mississippi is to be at Riverside, in Wilkinson County. It will form, with the Louisiana and its other connections, the nearest and most direct route to Texas and the Pacific coast."

—The New York *Bulletin* says: "It is rumored in Gilman, Ill., that the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company has sold the right of way from the State line to Gilman to the Pennsylvania Central Road. If this rumor be true, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has achieved a success, the value of which the New York Central Company will learn by a decrease of its receipts from grain. It will teach them to be more alert to prevent similar checkmates in future. The distance between Gilman and the Illinois State line is only twenty-four miles; but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a lease of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad, and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road, from the Illinois State line westward, is nothing more than a continuation of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Road. At Gilman—eighty miles south of Chicago—the Illinois Central crosses the track of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. The purchase by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of the 24-mile section of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad that lies between Gilman and the State line is a good investment, for the reason that it will enable the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its connecting lines, to draw to itself south of Chicago the bulk of the eastward bound grain that the Illinois Central Railroad brings from the country south of Gilman. This purchase will greatly lessen the amount of grain shipped by the Chicago middlemen, and will also lessen the freight business of the Michigan Central, Great Western of Canada, Michigan Southern and New York Central Roads. If to this advantage can be added in some way the diversion of grain to Philadelphia the result will deprive the New York Central of a large share of its through freight business."

The Chicago Committee at Ottawa, Canada.

The committee sent by a public meeting at the Board of Trade rooms to Ottawa, Canada, to represent to the Dominion Parliament the importance of increased facilities of transit by the St. Lawrence route between the upper lakes and the seaboard, returned to the city yesterday. They report the very best of feeling in Canada in relation to this important subject, and that their reception was of the most cordial and friendly character. The Railway and Canal Committee of the Canadian Parliament is composed of some fifty of the leading members, and other gentlemen were also present when the Chicago Committee were invited to appear before this large body, and to lay before them any communication they might wish to make. The following account of the proceedings is taken from the Ottawa papers of the 24th:

INCREASED FACILITIES OF TRANSIT FOR THE COMMERCE OF THE LAKES TO THE OCEAN.

Remarks of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois, before the Canal and Railway Committee of the Canadian Parliament, March 23, 1871.

Honorable Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I thank you most cordially, in behalf of myself and associates, for your very kind invitation to appear before you. We are here simply to express to you our deep interest, and that of our city and the West generally, in the progress and development of your great system of canal improvements, and to assure you that, in due time, the West will furnish them with all the business they can possibly do. The West will be thankful for the use of any and all the means of transit to the seaboard which you now have or may hereafter construct. Hence, we trust that you will enlarge the Welland Canal, and open the Ottawa route; that, from our standpoint, knowing how largely the vast resources of the Northwest are developing by the extension of our railways, many of our leading business men are coming to the conclusion that, for a route of only [illegible] [illegible] from Chicago to [illegible] [illegible] Canal, entirely free [illegible] the St. Clair Flats, Lake Erie, and the Welland Canal, with only eighty miles of canal and slack water navigation, and with the capacity to pass vessels of a thousand or twelve hundred tons burden, and a connecting canal at or near St. Lawrence, Canada, is the only channel adequate to the real wants of the commerce of the country west of Lake Michigan.

[illegible] scarcely hope to state anything new to this large assembly of learned and eminent gentlemen, in regard to this subject; but I ask to introduce a few remarks in relation to the growth of the Northwest which we trust may be worthy of your consideration. I hold in my hand the report of the survey of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal made by Mr. Tully, as engineer, and Colonel [illegible] now Mayor of Chicago, as consulting engineer, and published in 1857. In that report there is a table showing what were then the population and resources of the several Northwestern States, with an estimate of their probable increase, and of its effect upon the revenues of the canal for a series of years, based on an increase of 20 per cent for every five years, that being the ratio for the five years—1850 to 1855. In that table the population of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, is given, in 1857, at 8,000,000. Of the twelve as above, they are estimated to be, in 1870, 9,807,774, and, in 1880, 8,850,774. The census for 1870 shows that they have a population of 10,759,961, nearly twice the estimate for 1870 and nearly a million more than the estimate for 1880.

So certainly are all the figures of our boldest statisticians far exceeded by the actual facts as time rolls onward. Leaving out of the account the population of the two great States, Ohio and Indiana, the remaining States above-mentioned, for whose business the canal would legitimately compete, with the exception, perhaps, of the eastern half of Michigan, which would be more than balanced by the trade of Nebraska, have now a population of 6,418,510. The city of Chicago, in 1857, had a population of 120,000; it has now 300,000. The shipments of grain that year from Chicago were 18 [illegible] bushels; last year they were [illegible]; just about three times what they were thirteen years previous. The revenues of the canals, estimated from a careful analysis of the commerce of the lakes previous to 1857, would have been, in 1868, $1,199,738, and for 1870, $1,452,577. As the report is one of the Northwestern States from 1857 to 1870 exceed threefold, it will be fair to double the estimates for the receipts of the canal for the last year. This would give for last year a total revenue of $2,907,654 and by 1880 on the same principle it would amount to $3,500,000.

We are well aware that the construction of this canal would cost a large amount of money. But the country to furnish it with business is vast in extent, and unbounded in resources. There are within the boundaries of the territory between Lake Michigan and the Rocky Mountains, not counting your own rich fertile region in the valleys of the Red River and the Saskatchewan, eight States and Territories, each as large as Ohio. On an average the land is richer and far more productive than the soil of that State. This country is now filling up with a hardy, industrious, enterprising population more rapidly than any new country ever known in the history of our Republic. Our city and the Northwest are greatly obliged to Canada for the large number of excellent citizens she has sent to Chicago and to all parts of the West; and they are penetrating in all directions. The great central line is finished, and the cars run from ocean to ocean. The North Pacific Railway will, undoubtedly, be done in five years, and the extent of the commerce which all these lines will pour upon Lake Michigan, no one would dare to put down in figures and he ability to do it. To your State of New York, which now looks mainly to the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence. We [illegible] full well, to quote a remark I made years ago, that "national pride and [illegible] capital, the beaten track of commerce are on the side of New York; but God and nature are stronger than they." Select, and we are somewhat divided in views, but look at the map, and to be able to compare the Erie ditch with the mighty St. Lawrence, and a canal to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burden from the lakes to the ocean. Settle the contest, the West wants are the cheapest and the largest possible outlets to the ocean. She cares not a rush for New York. While that city nurses such men as Vanderbilt, who waters the stock of his railway two or three times over, and then demands from the West full rates on the results of his "ways that are dark" and tricks that are vain, while Fisk and Gould scuttle in the Erie Railway to rob their neighbors in the West, the West is ready to cultivate the intimate and cordial relations with their neighbors across the line. What if our commerce benefits Canada; what if it builds up Toronto and makes another New York of Montreal or Quebec, we are ready to treat having the rascality of Wall street; the benefits will be mutual and entirely reciprocal to the people of the West. We think we can safely assure you that a large majority of the West are in favor of reciprocal free trade with Canada and with all mankind as well, and that is none, they are determined to have it. If our legislators now at Washington will not give it to us, the West will send men there who will. With the lakes and one of the great rivers of the world to make their commercial relations close and almost identical, speaking the same language, and with the same progressive Christian civilization, Canada and the Northwestern States of America have a common and an abundant destiny [illegible] and elevate and ennoble our common humanity.

I close, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with an expression of the most cordial thanks for the very kind and courteous manner in which you have received us.

Hon. Mr. Holton thanked Mr. Bross for his able and eloquent speech. He believed there was no division of sentiment on this subject among parties in Canada. The views which had been expressed coincided exactly with his own. There were questions, of course, as to the choice of route of proposed canals, but he would assure the gentlemen from Chicago that the views of the people were in unison with what had been so ably expressed by Mr. Bross.

Sir F. Hincks expressed his gratification at what he had heard, and agreed generally with what Mr. Bross had said. He therefore had much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Bross and the gentlemen who accompanied him for the information they had given and the kindly sentiments they had expressed.

Mr. Shanley said he had listened with great pleasure to what had been said on this important subject. We in Canada had the great natural outlet for the immense trade of the West; our position on this continent was unequalled, owing to the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, yet we had done but little to improve our great natural advantages. This subject had been spoken of for years, but had never found a more practical result than reports.

Hon. Mr. Anglin hoped the government would take this question earnestly in hand, and should they do so they would have the support of the people of the Eastern Provinces in carrying it out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Capreol then addressed the committee. He pointed out the great advantages of public works for promoting immigration.

Sir A. T. Galt was glad to welcome the gentlemen from Chicago. The reason why the route to the West had not been opened up was the want of a good understanding with the United States, but he hoped for a better state of things in the future. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion of Sir F. Hincks.

Hon. Mr. Holden then rose and expressed his gratification on meeting the members of the committee. He hoped the result of this meeting would be gratifying to both parties concerned. He supported the views expressed by Mr. Bross, and thanked the committee for the kind reception extended to them.

Sir G. E. Cartier said he was glad to hear the clear and forcible exposition which had been made by the Hon. Mr. Bross, and was happy to learn that the Western people properly estimated the importance of New York. The Treasury at Washington had pursued a policy calculated to build up the Atlantic cities at the expense of the interior country. According to his views there was a natural commercial bond between Canada and the Western States, and a feeling of sympathy that we were willing to cultivate if the United States Treasury would pursue a more equitable policy. He thought the Western people should consider our country their natural seaboard while we regarded their trade and commerce a part of our own as their prosperity was, rightly considered, the prosperity of the Dominion. (Hear, hear.) The motion was then put and carried with applause. The committee then adjourned until noon to-day.

The committee were invited to breakfast on Friday morning by Sir Francis Hincks, and, by invitation, dined with His Excellency Lord Lisgar, Governor General of the Dominion, on Saturday evening. Thos. Reynolds, Esq., the Managing Director of the Ottawa Railway, sent them to Prescott in his own car. At Toronto they spent half a day with F. C. Capreol, Esq., the indefatigable President of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company, who was, throughout, most efficient in contributing to the comfort of the committee and advancing the commercial interests of Canada and the West. The Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, and Great Western Railways, and the Pullman Palace Car Company, were all exceedingly polite to the committee.

The following article is from the Ottawa *Times* of Friday, the 24th:

FROM LAKE TO OCEAN.

We direct the especial attention of our readers to the speech of the Hon. William Bross, ex-Governor of Illinois, on the subject of the transport of produce from the Western States to the ocean. The subject is one to which we have often alluded as being of the utmost importance, and perhaps no one is more thoroughly able to deal with it intelligently than the gentleman to whose remarks we refer.

Whatever may be the views adopted by our government in reference to the extent and nature of our canal policy, and whether, or not, they may feel justified in agreeing to the propositions made by the honorable and other delegates from Chicago, we may rely upon it that nothing but good can spring from the visit of these American gentlemen to the Canadian capital, and from a free interchange of thought and opinion between them and our leading public men. Our neighbors will find that but one desire exists here, as far as our social and commercial relations with the United States are concerned, viz.: that they shall be of the most intimate and friendly character—and without at the present moment entering into a discussion as to the respective merits of the various canal schemes proposed, we feel justified in saying on behalf of the government and Parliament of this Dominion, that they are thoroughly alive to the importance of establishing a continuous water highway from the Western lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, through the Valley of the St. Lawrence, and are disposed to work energetically with that end in view.

THE HANSEN TRAGEDY.

Trial of Policeman Hanratty on the Charge of Killing Officer Hansen.

Was it Murder, Accident, or Suicide?—No Answer Gathered from the Testimony.

The Accused Acquitted—The Matter as Profound a Mystery as Before.

The trial of Policeman John Hanratty, under an indictment presented against him by the grand jury of the March term of this court, charging him with murder, in having caused the death of Policeman Neils L. Hansen, by shooting him, on the night of Saturday, the 18th of February last, was commenced yesterday in the Criminal Court, Chief Justice Jameson, of the Superior Court, presiding. A special venire had issued for a jury, and, by virtue of it, there were summoned twenty-five active business men of the city, in addition to the regular panel.

The accused had for his attorney John Mason, Esq., the People being represented by State's Attorney Charles H. Reed.

THE JURY.

[illegible]

THE CASE OPENED.

The case was opened by Charles H. Reed, Esq., who stated that the case was presented on two theories: Either the prisoner shot, with malice intent, so as to make complete the crime of murder, or, by negligence, he had caused the death, and thus became guilty of manslaughter. He should only urge, under the theory of conviction on the latter charge, because of the doubt that must exist from its consideration. He based the prosecution on the theory that the prisoner was at the time carelessly handling his revolver in the sidepocket of his overcoat, and that the shot was thus fired and the death caused.

FOR THE PRISONER.

John Mason, Esq., contended in behalf of the prisoner, that, under the law, the question is whether he was in the commission of an unlawful act. In this case, if there was a killing, it must have been an accidental shooting, and his was willing to say that Hanratty was in the act of removing his pistol from his pocket when it went off. [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN HANSEN.

Policeman Abraham Hansen, brother of the deceased, Neils L. Hansen, testified that his brother died on the 18th of February last, at the age of 27 years.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN H. SOLE.

John H. Sole, of No. 286 Second street, laboring for the Wine Company, at No. 23 State street, testified that he knew defendant and deceased. [illegible]

[illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN DEEGAN.

John Deegan, policeman, testified that he was with the last witness. He heard the shot, and narrated the facts as he did. The first he heard Hanratty say after he recognized him, was, "My God, what shall we do?" Afterward, having laid the body upon the sidewalk, Hanratty went with [illegible] [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN LARGE.

Policeman Hamilton Large testified that he went to the church after the body was removed. He went round the corner of the church and made [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN FERTIG.

Andrew Fertig testified that he saw Hanratty on the night of the shooting. He came on to Division street and met witness and Large. [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN DUEY.

George J. Doey, policeman, was at Turner Hall on duty when he was called out and told that Hansen was shot. [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN BURDELL.

Charles Burdell, policeman, conversed with prisoner on the night. He asked him how it happened. [illegible]

TESTIMONY OF POLICEMAN MORRISON.

Policeman Morrison testified that he loaned to the deceased his watch on the night of the shooting. [illegible]

Cross-examination: Saw two shots fired when the experiment was made as to the scattering of the powder.

POLICEMAN MILLER

testified that he yesterday practiced with a pistol. It was a Smith & Wesson. At four feet they found considerable powder in the paper; at six [illegible]

Cross-examination: Was with Wm. Hansen of [illegible] on the beat from the 1st of February each night excepting on the 18th.

NICHOLAS NICKLAUS

testified that he lives about forty-two feet from the alley north on Noble street. He went to bed a few minutes before he heard a shot. It was a faint noise. Shortly after he heard the wagon coming and people assembling. Witness knew deceased before that night. He saw him and another police officer, probably, on the Monday before. They were on the southeast corner of Noble street and Chicago avenue. These policemen were quarrelling; Hansen said to the other: "Where was you at 5 o'clock?" The other said "He was there;" the other replied that he was not. After awhile he passed on, grumbling. Witness followed to his house, went inside. Hansen said, "You want to take me for a greenhorn," and the other policeman, who was smaller than Hansen, [illegible] marked, "I will fix you for that." Witness could not say who the smaller policeman was. [illegible]

H. KUHLMAN,

of No. 583 Chicago avenue, testified that he lives across the street from where Hansen was shot. He keeps a saloon. At half-past 11 he heard a pistol shot, not very loud. He went presently, and met Hanratty, who said a policeman was shot. He took his revolver out, and said he was glad he did not do it, and he saw no doctor. He said that the [illegible]

The case of the People was rested.

FOR THE DEFENCE—MARTIN QUINN,

policeman during eight or nine months, testified that he was in the station when Hanratty went upon his beat, on the night of the 18th of February. On that evening, as defendant went out, he put his revolver to his pocket.

Cross-examination: That was at about 7 o'clock p. m.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE JURY.

Mr. Mason now moved the Court to instruct the jury that there was no sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of the prisoner.

The Court instructed the jury as follows:

[illegible]

NOT GUILTY.

The jury deliberated in their seats a few moments, and then returned a verdict of not guilty.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Wyndham Comedy Combination at the Opera House is steadily gaining in the popular favor, and deserves a very hearty and cordial recognition from the public. It is very rare that an opportunity is offered to witness not alone "The Lancers," but any play, put upon the stage with so much elegance and perfect finish in every detail, costumed so beautifully, and with every part, even to the least important, filled so excellently. Mr. Wyndham is, of course, the prominent feature in the cast, and a genial comedian of a superior order, but he does not overshadow the excellence of the others, and there is an evenness and finish of acting is obtained which is not often seen. Miss Cowell, who is young, petite, and sprightly, and Miss Goodall, an admirable dramatic vocalist, and greatly to the general effect with their fine performance of the musical numbers. It is an entertainment richly worth patronage. Everything about it is elegant and refined, and even the most fastidious will find nothing objectionable in it.

—Sanyeah, with that remarkable horse, Siegs, with his remarkable shepherds, and Padgett, with his remarkable Tartars, still hold forth at the Museum in the play of "Mazeppa." We may quiet the weak nerves of those who are afflicted with a mania for horse-opera by stating that there is no danger in the performance. The horse is a very careful animal, and exhibits a rate of speed which would disgust one of his tribe attached to a South Side car. He is slow and sure, and the views are highly satisfactory.

—Mr. Felix Vincent is still being "Trodden Down" at the Globe.

—The Dearborn Theatre Minstrels are still delighting their patrons with "The Trip Round the World," which, by the way, will be withdrawn early next—"The Black Shoemaker," "Nock and Nock," Bob Hart's stump speech, Hall's banjo solo, and the mysterious "Anthropoglossos"—whatever that is. There is a rumor that the members of the Academy of Science are coming down in a body to examine this great mystery and report upon it. Next Monday evening Bob Hart has a benefit, and the man who won't go to Bob Hart's benefit deserves never to laugh again as long as he lives.

—Comedy, pantomime, music, dancing, and "Trovatore" are the entertainments of the feast set every night by Hooley's Minstrels for the patrons of this popular and deservedly popular place of resort.

[illegible]

ORATORIO.

The box office at Farwell Hall will be opened for sale of reserved seats this morning at 9 o'clock. A full rehearsal will occur this evening at 7 o'clock, sharp, in the main hall, to which none but members and the necessary escorts will be admitted.

AMUSEMENTS ABROAD.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is to open the new Opera House in Rochester, May 1.

[illegible]

—Mrs. Celia Logan Kellogg, sister of Olive Logan, made her *début* at Washington, Tuesday night, as a lecturer, entitled "Rambles Round the World." [illegible]

—Mr. William J. Florence, the comedian, has received a very advantageous offer from the management of the Olympic Theatre, London, for the interpretations of Dickens' characters, which he is disposed to accept. He will certainly go abroad about the middle of May, and, if he concludes to play, will commence June 1, as Captain Cuttle, in John Brougham's version of "Dombey and Son." Florence has already crossed the Atlantic thirty times, his most profitable trip being when he secured Tom Taylor's drama of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," by which he realized over $30,000.

—The New York *Leader* says: We can state on perfectly reliable authority that Miss Nilsson will appear at the Academy of Music, some time in the month of April, in Ambroise Thomas' opera of Hamlet, with Verger as "Hamlet," and Brignoli as "Laertes," Miss Cary doing the "Queen." It is also probable that Faust will be produced, with Nilsson as "Marguerite," Verger as "Mephistopheles," and Cary as "Siebel," old "Brig" doing "Faust," a character, we believe, he never attempted before.

—The prospectus of the coming opera season at Covent Garden has just been published in London. We have already announced the engagement of Madame Parepa-Rosa, who is advertised to appear as *Donna Anna* in "Don Giovanni," *Agatha* in "Der Freischutz," and *Gertrude* in "Hamlet." Mr. Gye has also engaged the following extraordinary array of artists: Adelina Patti, Pauline Lucca, Mdlle. Sessi, Mme. Miolan-Carvalho, Mme. Vanzini, Mario, Naudin, Mongini, Graziani, Cotogni, and Faure. The season opens on the 15th instant. Mr. Mapleson's season at Her Majesty's is to open on the 15th of April. The programme has not yet been made public. Miss Nilsson was to have been the bright particular star of this establishment, but, as we have already announced, she has determined to remain in the United States.

Charles Matthews and wife arrived in San Francisco from Australia on Monday, the 13th inst. Mr. Matthews is an English comedian of celebrity, who made a tour of the United States about seventeen years ago. At that time Mrs. Dolly Davenport, née Lizzie Weston, the reigning beauty of the Philadelphia stage, conceived a strong passion for Mr. Matthews, which was reciprocated, and a divorce from her husband followed. A marriage of the lovers took place, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews crossed the Atlantic to England. For the past twelve months Mr. Matthews has been playing in the Australian colonies, and is now on his way home to England, from which he has been absent eighteen months. He is nearly 70 years of age, and is yet seen to act with vivacity. The injured husband, Mr. A. H. Davenport, is connected with a theatrical company in New Orleans.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The latest prominent arrivals are as follows:

[illegible]

THE SPORTING WORLD.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A match for the State medal was shot on yesterday afternoon at Dexter Park between A. N. Hogle, the holder, and Abner Price. The shooting was not specially good, especially that of Price, as will be seen by the following score, which shows that Hogle is still the holder of the medal:

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

The comparative dearth of billiard excitement at present is what causes every one who desires to see a game of good and good playing to attend Simon Foran's reunion on this evening. [illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

For the Week Ending March 29.

EDITORIAL: Pennsylvania and Illinois—The Republican Outlook—The Salt Monopolists—Robert Chambers—Sumner and San Domingo—Relations with Canada—A Third Party—Issue for Free Traders.

THE FARM AND GARDEN: Importance of the Corn Crop—Improvident Farming—Corn, Crop Specially Considered—Preparation of the Soil—Effect of Cheaper Bone Manures—Planting—Catching the Gophers.

NOTES FROM VETERINARIAN: Glanders—Loss of Appetite—A Wart—Diseased Fetlock Joint—Swelling on the Head of a Cow.

THE APIARY: The Bee-Moth, its Natural History, and How We are to Combat It—The Drone, Bee—A House in which Some Valuable Suggestions are Presented.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES: Another Mississippi Victim—A Revenue Officer in the Hands of the Ku-Klux—Horrible Butchery of "Carpet-baggers"—The Murder of a Negro—Ku-Klux Literature—The Schools in Mississippi Closed.

KU-KLUX TROUBLES: A Southern View of the Outrages—The Remedies Recommended.

THE TEXAS CATTLE KINGS: Untold Wealth of the Graziers of the Plains.

JOHN F. ALEXANDER: Facts About His Reported Failure.

SHOCKING MURDER: A Woman Killed in Her Bed by a Robber.

SEARCH FOR A TRUANT WIFE: A Woman Deserts Her Husband and Elopes with an Already Doubly-Married Man.

PARIS: Its Evacuation by the Germans.

UNSANCTIFIED LOVE AND SUICIDE: The Victim a Beautiful Young Woman—Her Lover a Married Man.

POETRY: The Hawk's Nest—The Swan Song of Parson Avery: By John G. Whittier.

DESIREE: A Beautiful Story by Justin McCarthy.

DREAMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION: From Good Words.

HIRI-KARI: A Japanese Ceremonial Execution—Description by an Eye-Witness.

CURIOSITIES OF NAMES: The Drolleries of Personal Nomenclature—Some of the More Notable.

METHODIST DISCIPLINE: Meeting of the New York Methodist Preachers' Association—Condemnation of Fashionable Amusements—A Reverend Gentleman Expected to be [illegible]

A ROYAL MARRIAGE: Wedding of the Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne.

ABOUT A REMARKABLE STRANGER: By Mark Twain.

THE GREAT JUMEL CASE: Is the Heir an Illegitimate Son of George Washington?—Remarkable Historical Facts Developed by the Testimony of Mrs. Ann Eliza Vandervoort—How Washington Became Acquainted with Madame Jumel.

SOUTHERN NEGROES: A Business View.

WOMAN AS PHYSICIANS: Commencement of the New York Medical College for Women—Degrees Conferred—Address.

SAN DOMINGO: Speech of Hon. Charles Sumner in the Senate on Monday.

DONA FORTUNA AND DON DINERO.

MISCELLANEOUS: Odds and Ends and Dr. Bushnell—Gospel vs. Law—The Wrong Baby—Reasons why Married Men Outlive Bachelors, etc.

CONGRESS: Synopsis of the Proceedings.

WASHINGTON: Interesting Items of Intelligence.

LEGISLATURES: Proceedings of the Legislatures of Illinois, Michigan, etc.

THE EUROPEAN WAR: The Latest Information.

THE REVOLT IN PARIS: Full Details.

THE WEEK: A Record of Current Domestic Events.

THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS: From all parts of the country.

MONETARY: Review of the Money Market for the Week.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertisers, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

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TO RENT.

The first-class four-story and basement brick store, No. 31 Market-st., for such term of years as may be agreed upon. It covers 80x180 feet, has an alley of 21 feet in the rear, and will be suitably supplied with an office and hoisting machinery. Also, the four-story and basement store No. 30 Lake-st.

F. GEDDES, Room 7, No. 45 South Clark-st.

TO RENT.
State-st. Store

The elegant store No. 76 State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts., for term of years. Apply to ST. LYMAN, Room 6 Portland Block.

Stores to Rent,

Nos. 229 and 230 Lake-st., running through to South Water-st., giving two good business fronts to each. Will be rented together or separate. Apply to [illegible] BROS., 231 Lake-st. Or between 4 and 6, at 258 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

Second and third floors Nos. 231 and 233 South Water-st. Inquire of CHAS. S. MUNN & CO.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

PALMER, FULLER & CO.,

Wholesale manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.

Have removed to their new works, Corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts. Chicago.

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

HASKINS!

90 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Makes a Specialty of

WINDOW SHADES, DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE Window Furnishing House in the West.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TERM OF RACINE COLLEGE

Will open April 13; to continue until July 13. For address REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Racine, Wis.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CHOICE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines & Liquors
AT COST.

Send for samples and get our prices.
J. WEITZEL & BRO., 11 and 13 South Canal-st.

STOVES.

The Fearless
FIRST-CLASS
COOKING STOVE,

For Wood, Hard or Soft Coal, manufactured by
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 160 MICHIGAN-AV.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

For sale by the
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Agents.
NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Agents.
AND
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.
47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Chicago,
General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$28.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

$330,000 in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. [illegible]

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,

Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of

"BARRETT'S"
FELT & COMPOSITION
ROOFING

Also, the

Asbestos Roofing.

We are Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Woolen Roofing Felt,
Woolen Sheathing Felt,
Resin Roofing Pitch,
Roofing Paint,
Paving Cement,
Coal Tar, and
BUILDING PAPER,

A Substitute for Plastering.

Office, 124 LaSalle-st,
CHICAGO, ILL.

SEWING MACHINES.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS

Have been made during the past few months in the

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE

Buy it, because it will do better work, in one-fourth less time, than any lock-stitch machine, and because, as recently improved, it is much easier learned than any other.

No change of tension necessary in sewing [illegible] and, while it [illegible] power.

Over 100,000 more Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machines have been sold than of any other make.

ARTHUR FARRAR & CO.,
105 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

FLOUR.

FLOUR
AT RETAIL.
IONIC MILLS,
Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.

Spring Wheat Flour, best in [illegible]........$7.50 per brl.
Choice White Winter........9.50 per brl.
Best White Winter........10.00 per brl.

"PLANT'S EXTRA," St. Louis,
$10.50 per brl.

I make a specialty of FAMILY FLOUR AT RETAIL TO FAMILIES, and, for the benefit of those conservative people who think they can't be any [illegible] I have received direct from St. Louis an invoice of this famous brand, which will be sold at the remarkably low prices of $10.50 delivered. All my flour is warranted strictly as represented, and to suit the buyer, or money refunded. Flour promptly delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage, at above low scale of prices.

J. D. COLE, JR., Proprietor.

GRAIN BAGS.

GRAIN BAGS.

STARK A,
ONTARIO A,
LEWISTON A,
AMERICAN A,
Burlap and Gunny Bags,

And Bags of all kinds, on hand, and at lowest rates.

HART, ASTEN & CO.,
183 South Water-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE.

STEAM FROM NEW YORK

Every Wednesday and Thursday,

FOR

QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.

CHINA, MALTA,
SCOTIA, SIBERIA,
RUSSIA, SAMARIA

[illegible]

JAMES BRUCE, Passenger Agent.

INMAN LINE
MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the continent.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE

[illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

ROOT AND PLANT

DR. HENRY'S

[illegible]

1826 Use the "Vegetable PULMONARY BALSAM." 1870

The old standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. Nothing better.

CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the TRAVELERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the 31st day of December, 1870, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

[illegible]

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of February, 1871. EDWARD GOODMAN, Commissioner of Illinois, in Hartford, Conn.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
RAILWAY,

CLEVELAND, O., March 20, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the company will be closed April 5, at 3 o'clock p. m., and opened May 4th.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
Lead and Oil Works,

(Established 1855—burnt and rebuilt in 1869.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full measure.

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bar Lead. Orders from the Country promptly filled.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1871.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

A Woman Sues to Recover Her Property from Her Husband—An Episode of the Congressional Election.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgments were rendered, among others, as follows:

—Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Company v. George Barnett; for $1,570.

—Catharine Evans v. Mollie Anderson; for $371.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A bill was filed by Mary J. Patten against her husband, Charles W. Patten, who is now at New Orleans. This is a bill to restrain the agent of her husband from paying over to him certain moneys in his hand, alleged to be the proceeds of her separate estate; also for accounting by the husband. The complainant states that she was married to the defendant, in this city, on the 17th day of September, 1864. She lived with him until November, 1869, when he went to New Orleans, where he now is doing business. She also claims that at the date of her wedding she was the owner in her own right of a tract of land in Chicago Grove, [illegible] [illegible]

LIBEL SUITS.

Peter M. Almini yesterday commenced an action on the case (libel) against A. Sandelius and others, of the Svenska Amerikanaren, a Swedish newspaper, which he claims [illegible]

—Charles J. Gelbreau v. The Chicago Tribune Company. Case. Damages laid at $20,000.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

A mechanic's lien was asked to be enforced for George Hausleib against Joel Ballard and others on Lots 552 and 557 of Block 14, Riverside, and improvements.

SUPERIOR COURT.

EJECTMENT.

There is on trial before Judge Porter an action of ejectment by Granville S. Thomas against Frank Trowbridge, to recover Lot 32, William H. Adams' subdivision of thirteen acres in the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, 39, 14.

FORECLOSURE.

A bill was filed by Charles Brachvogel against Michael Hossens and others, to foreclose a trust deed on Lot 7, and the south 10 feet of Lot 6, in Block 18, Ogden's Addition.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Willard Wilkinson, who is employed in a restaurant on Dearborn street, was charged with committing an unprovoked assault upon Mr. Eden, the proprietor of the tonsorial establishment under the Briggs House. [illegible]

—Thomas Rogers was fined $50.00 for stealing clothes from a house on Indiana street.

—Nels. T. Valin, a Swede, picked up a pocket-book while passing across Clark street bridge, and put the same in his pocket. This act was observed by an interested party, and the Swede was arrested. He was held to bail in $300 for further hearing.

—Charles Clarke, the boy who shot Frenchy Palts, a colored waiter, at the Nevada Hotel, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill, and was committed for trial at the Criminal Court, under bonds of $1,000.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Condemnation of Bad Meat—Weekly Mortality Report.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, His Honor the Mayor in the chair.

The Health Officer reported that during the past week he had seized 1,195 nuisances.

He had also condemned 4 quarters of beef, 1 hog, 4 carcasses of mutton, 41 calves, 9 turkeys, 375 chickens, and 56 pounds of fish. Some of the grades of meat had slightly improved. [illegible]

The Ordinance Committee reported the following:

Ordered, That each and every physician, surgeon, midwife, or other person in the city of Chicago [illegible]

[illegible]

The Board then adjourned.

WHAT O'CLOCK.

Progress of the Arrangements for Securing Correct Time for Chicago.

There was a time, about three months ago, when the city was completely demoralized. Trains came and departed on their own hook; Lipman refused to take any more watches, and the whole community comforted itself only by looking forward to that millennial occasion when the angel should declare "There shall be no more time." It was merely because everyone possessed his own time, and his own time, like Esau's, was opposed to everyone else's, and things didn't hitch. But since that time things have undergone a change. [illegible]

[illegible]

LAKE VIEW MATTERS.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lake View was held Monday evening.

A communication was read asking an appropriation for an improvement of the Green Bay road, from Fullerton avenue to Diversey street.

The following resolution was adopted:

[illegible]

CROP [illegible]

MONETARY AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.
NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
JAY COOKE & CO.
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Agents.
NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO., Agents.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.
47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
Chicago.
General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 PACKAGES
OF
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OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

LIFE INSURANCE STATEMENT.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
Of the TRAVELERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible]

ROOFING MATERIAL.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of
"BARRETT'S"
FELT & COMPOSITION
ROOFING
Asbestos Roofing.
We are Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Woolen Roofing Felt,
Woolen Sheathing Felt,
Resin Roofing Pitch,
Roofing Paint,
Paving Cement,
Coal Tar, and
BUILDING PAPER,
A Substitute for Plastering.
Office, 124 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
OFFICE OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern
RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, O., March 24, 1871.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, O., on Wednesday, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
The transfer books of the company will be closed April 3, at 3 o'clock p.m., and opened May 4th.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
CHICAGO
Lead and Oil Works,
(Established 1864—burnt and rebuilt in 1869.)
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.
OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

SEWING MACHINES.
WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS
have been made during the past few months in the
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE
Over 100,000 more Wheeler & Wilson Family Sewing Machines have been sold than of any other make.
ARTHUR FARRAR & CO.,
105 Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

FLOUR.
FLOUR
AT RETAIL.
IONIC MILLS,
Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.
"PLANT'S EXTRA," St. Louis,
$10.50 per brl.
J. D. COLE, JR., Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.
PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. [illegible]
E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

GRAIN BAGS.
GRAIN BAGS.
STARK A,
ONTARIO A,
LEWISTON A,
AMERICAN A,
Burlap and Gunny Bags,
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
183 South Water-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW YORK
Every Wednesday and Thursday,
FOR
QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, and GLASGOW.
INMAN LINE
MAIL STEAMERS.
New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

MEDICAL.
A BOOK FOR THE MILLION
MARRIAGE GUIDE
ROOT AND PLANT
1826 Use the "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." 1870
CUTLER BROS. & CO., Boston.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Woman Sues to Recover Her Property from Her Husband—An Episode of the Congressional Election.

CIRCUIT COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgments were rendered, among others, as follows: Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Company v. George Barnett; for $[illegible]. —Catharine Evans v. Mollie Anderson; for $[illegible].

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

A bill was filed by Mary J. Patten against her husband, Charles W. Patten, who is now at New Orleans. This is a bill to [illegible] the agent of her husband from paying over to him certain moneys in his hands, alleged to be the profits of her separate estate; also for accounting by the husband. [illegible]

LIBEL SUITS.

Peter M. Almini yesterday commenced an action on the case (libel) against A. Sundelius and others, of the *Nya Verlden*, a Swedish newspaper, in which he claims $20,000 as damages. [illegible]

—Charles J. Guiteau v. The Chicago Tribune Company. Case. Damages laid at $20,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A mechanic's lien is asked to be enforced for George Bassett against [illegible] on Lots 266 and 267 of Block 17, Riverside, and improvements.

SUPERIOR COURT.

EJECTMENT.

There is on trial before Judge Porter an action of ejectment by Granville O. Thomas against Frank Trimble, to recover Lot 21, William T. [illegible] Adams' Subdivision of [illegible] half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, 39, 14.

FORECLOSURE.

A bill was filed by Charles Brachvogel against Michael Roman and others to foreclose under a trust deed on Lot 3 and the south 10 feet of Lot 7, in Block 16, Ogden's Addition.

THE POLICE COURTS.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Willard Wilkinson, who is employed in a restaurant on Dearborn street, was charged with committing an unprovoked assault upon Mr. Eden, the proprietor of the tonsorial establishment under the Matteson House. [illegible] An appeal was taken in the case.

—Thomas Rogers was fined $25.00 for stealing clothes from a house on Indiana street.

—Nels. T. Valin, a Swede, picked up a pocket-book while passing across Clark street bridge, and put the same in his pocket. [illegible] Swede was arrested. He was held to bail in $300 for further hearing.

—Charles Clarke, the boy who shot Frenchy Paine, a colored waiter, at the Nevada Hotel, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault with intent to kill, and was committed for trial at the Criminal Court, under bonds of $1,000.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Condemnation of Bad Meat—Weekly Mortality Report.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, His Honor the Mayor in the chair.

The Health Officer reported that during the past week he had abated 1,199 nuisances.

He had also condemned 8 quarters of beef, 4 hogs, 88 carcasses of mutton, 10 calves, 5 turkeys, 275 chickens, and 90 pounds of fish. [illegible]

The Ordinance Committee reported the following: [illegible]

The report was adopted.

The Sanitary Committee, to whom was referred the duty of selecting a location as a place of receipt for dead animals and offal, reported that they had selected the platform at the Stock Yards. [illegible] The report was adopted.

[illegible]

The Board then adjourned.

WHAT O'CLOCK.

Progress of the Arrangements for Securing Correct Time for Chicago.

There was a time, about three months ago, when the city was completely demoralized. Trains came and departed on their own hook; Lipman refused to take any more watches, and the whole community contented itself only by looking forward to that millennial occasion when the angel should declare "There shall be no more time." It was merely because everyone possessed his own time, and his own time, like Esau's, was opposed to every one else's, and things didn't hitch. But since that time things have undergone a change. The man in the belfry has either died a natural death, or has been sent to a lunatic asylum, and the lightning, a more valuable and efficient servant of the public, has taken his place. [illegible]

The marvellous mechanism of the instrument used for the striking cannot be appreciated from a verbal description. Suffice it to say that it was designed by Mr. Chandler, the Chicago Superintendent of Fire Alarm Telegraphy, and executed by a Chicago mechanic.

For this luxury the Council contracted to pay to the Chicago Astronomical Society $1,000 per annum. The clock in the Fire Alarm Telegraph room is now daily inspected by Professor Safford or one of his assistants, and regulated as required.

[illegible]

Detroit is following Chicago's lead, as is proper, and the dials intended for its use had the honor of crossing the Atlantic in the same ship with those intended for Chicago.

LAKE VIEW MATTERS.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the town of Lake View was held Monday evening.

A communication was read asking an appropriation for an improvement of the Green Bay road, from Fullerton avenue to Diversey street.

The following resolution was adopted: [illegible]

Another communication, praying for the improvement of the [illegible] road, was read. The following resolutions were adopted: [illegible]

[illegible] Resolved, That the President of this board be instructed [illegible]

A petition for a sidewalk on Tainter street and Sunnyside avenue was read, and the prayer of the petitioners granted. [illegible]

The assessment roll for the improvement of Diversey street was received and confirmed by the board.

The committee appointed to confer with the cemetery companies asked and were granted further time.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, March 28: [illegible]

CROP PROSPECTS.

In Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 27.

From all parts of the State we hear most favorable reports of the young wheat. The snows of last winter that protected the ground from severe freezing, preserved the wheat, and there has been no hard weather since the disappearance of the snow to injure it. The Huntsville *Herald* says: "We never saw a finer prospect for a big wheat crop than there will be the coming season. The breadth sown in this county is hardly so great as last year, but it will more than average with the season since the war." The St. Charles *News* says: "The wheat crop in this county promises to be one of the most abundant that has ever been produced. Certain portions of St. Charles County never failed to produce fine wheat crops, but this year the yield will, evidently, be abundant all over the county." The St. Joseph *Gazette* says: "From all parts of Northwest Missouri we hear the most encouraging reports in reference to the growing wheat. It has suffered but little from the winter, stands thick on the ground, and with anything like an ordinarily fair spring will yield an abundant crop." The Montgomery *Standard* is informed by one of the oldest and best farmers of that county that "he has never seen such a prospect for an abundant crop of wheat since he has been a resident of the county. It is quite forward and stands thick on the ground."

In California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 22.

The winter of 1870-71 is now over, and must be set down in the list as a dry one, far less than the annual average of rain having fallen throughout the State. [illegible]

The above facts we have gathered from personal observation, and from conversation with people who have visited the different sections of the State alluded to. [illegible]

A correspondent has this to say about women in the London School Board: [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.

The most prominent feature in finances today was the further decline in the price of gold, which continues, notwithstanding the large specie exports of the past month. New York speculators, who have been carrying large amounts for several weeks past, in anticipation of a rise in consequence of the increasing amount of gold exported, have begun to sell out. If they are acting upon anything more than mere surmise in regard to the new policy which it is rumored the Secretary of the Treasury will inaugurate next Saturday, gold will probably go lower than at present. The price of gold was lower to-day than it has been before since July, 1862, and if the Secretary should place $20,000,000 upon the market during next month, as is rumored, half of the present premium would probably disappear. [illegible]

The 10-40 5 per cent bonds of the government have declined from 109¾, on March 1, to 107½, to-day. [illegible]

Capitalists in other States, or in Europe, would, probably, send more money for investment in mortgages on real estate in Chicago, and in the State generally, if they were conversant with the legal security afforded by the laws. Mr. W. C. Reynolds, of this city, has grouped together, in a little pamphlet, all the important points in this connection, from which we summarize the following items: The limit of legal interest in Illinois is 10 per cent. [illegible]

In the local money market there were no important changes to-day. [illegible]

There is considerable movement of currency to the country, supposed to be mainly in payment for cattle. [illegible]

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 60c per $1,000 premium, and this afternoon holders were asking 75c. [illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds, Pacific Railway and local stocks, are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street: [illegible]

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day: [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Gold Room presented a more lively appearance to-day than for a long time past. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

[illegible]

We are authorized to state that the report to the effect that Mr. McCrea, President of the Board of Trade, of this city, has a petition at Springfield, is without foundation. [illegible]

St. Louis has just cause to boast that, whatever may be the amount of her commerce and population, some of the railroads of the State of Illinois are doing their level best against Chicago as in favor of the commercial capital of Missouri. [illegible]

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's inside quotations, with sales of 300 brls at 86c.

Provisions were active and irregular. [illegible]

The Cincinnati *Price Current* furnishes the following footings of pork packing: [illegible]

Flour to-day was less active, yet there was no disposition on the part of holders to grant concessions, from the fact that the stocks in store are exceedingly light. [illegible]

Wheat was strong, at an average advance of 1¼c per bu, with an active demand, and more doing, though reported inactive and lower in New York. [illegible]

Corn was active and firm, at an average of 1¼c advance on yesterday's prices. [illegible]

Oats were rather more active, and ¼c higher, in sympathy with a better demand reported from New York, and closed steady. [illegible]

Rye was again strong, and ½@1c better than our former quotations. [illegible]

Barley was in rather better demand for car lots. [illegible]

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs in this city during the past week: [illegible]

The following were the closing prices: [illegible]

The following are the amounts of grain reported as in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates: [illegible]

There was an active movement in the dry goods market to-day. [illegible]

LATER.

A fair inquiry existed for No. 2 spring wheat at the Afternoon Board, but prices were a shade easier. [illegible]

The Warehouse Bill.

The following objections to the Warehouse bill, now under consideration at Springfield, have been put in form by a leading member of the Board of Trade. We may add that it is a growing conviction in that body that too much legislation in the matter will be worse than none at all, and that little else is wanted than to throw the business of warehousing grain open to competition: [illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.

LUMBER—[illegible]

AT THE YARDS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening: [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

SHEEP—[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.

A very satisfactory business has been transacted in this department of commerce during the week under review. [illegible]

In Chicago the following are the prices now ruling: [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 28.

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PAINTS AND COLORS—[illegible]

PIG IRON—[illegible]

PAPER STOCK—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Rates are still unsettled. We quote as follows: [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE. [illegible]

NEW YORK. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

OSWEGO. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS. [illegible]

BALTIMORE. [illegible]

NASHVILLE. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE. [illegible]

DETROIT. [illegible]

TOLEDO. [illegible]

CINCINNATI. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED. [illegible]

CLEARED. [illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

MICH. CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN RY'S. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS.
The Great World Tonic
PLANTATION BITTERS [repeated notices, illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.
Dr. Bigelow,
179 South Clark-st. [illegible]
Manhood, Womanhood, and Nervous Diseases.
Dr. A. G. Olin,
28 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible]
Private Matters.
DR. F. D. CLARKE [illegible]
Dr. Townsend, [illegible]
Dr. Bassett, [illegible]
Avoid Quacks. [illegible]
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.
Danger Ahead.
A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city [illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through Line to California and China.
FARES GREATLY REDUCED.
[illegible]
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Paris.

Programme of the New Insurgent Municipality.

The Provinces Generally Reported Quiet.

The Assassination of the Duke d'Aumale Openly Advocated.

FRANCE.

THE REVOLUTION.

LONDON, March 27.—The result of the elections is now known. The candidates of the Central Republican Committee have been elected in all the arrondissements except the First, Second and Seventh, where the vote runs as follows: In the First Arrondissement—Number of voters registered, 31,000; number of votes cast, 19,064; of which the Committee's candidate polled 9,400. Second Arrondissement—Number registered, 31,492; votes cast, 21,182; of which the Committee polled 4,000. Seventh Arrondissement—Number registered, 21,091; votes cast, 8,118. The old officers were re-elected. The aggregate vote was very light. The *Journal de Paris* estimates the number of qualified electors who abstained from voting at 300,000. The opinion with regard to the election in the Montmartre and Belleville districts was divided. Some of the insurgents, considering the committee reactionary, refused to vote, and remained to stop guard over their cannon. Others, more cautiously inclined, remembered the pains and pains of war, they believed to be a necessity past.

LONDON, March 28.—The *Times'* special says Paris bears a quiet and its usual appearance. Of 200,000 electors in Paris, only 300,000 voted at the elections on Sunday. Twenty of the members of the municipality elected.

PARIS, March 28.—The Conservative wire recontract in Sunday's elections only in the arrondissements of Passy, Louvre, and Tuary. The rich generally abstained from visiting the polls. The movements voted the Conservative ticket. The Republicans of Orleans, with the exceptions of Pouresa, Blanquis, Pyats and Gambetta.

PARIS, March 29.—*Le Soir* reports that 150,000 voters failed to vote at the elections on Sunday, about half the number polled at the last plebiscite.

The Journal Officiel contains an article signed by Val'ere Boyer, denouncing the assassination of the Duke d'Aumale.

THE INSURGENT QUARTERS.

Barricades are being erected and the utmost vigilance maintained by the insurgent National Guard. The Place Vendome is occupied by 12 guns. It is said that the Versailles Government is negotiating for the purchase of Prussian troops on this side of the Loire.

GERMANY.

Bismarck says Gambetta Cremieux is suspected by the government of complicity in the murder.

THE PROVINCES.

VERSAILLES, IN THE PROVINCES.

VERSAILLES, March 28.—Matters continue tranquil. All quiet the regular authorities have control of the situation. Reports of self-rule, and in St. Etienne, where the Reds obtained control for a few days, have been suppressed. It is reported to-day that order now prevails.

The ex-Ex of Pio se Frederick Charles, occupying Fresne, which has been in motion for a few days past, is now quiet.

TONE OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

PARIS, March 28.—The official journal of the Central Republican Committee, in an editorial to-day, says: "We have entered upon the work of the municipal Municipality of Paris with be the completion of a municipal charter which will secure the rights of the people and prevent the representation of large towns from being swamped by the country. A republic which has not the right to control all matters essentially Parisian must be within the domain of the communes.

La Marseille Republicaine advises the communes to commence the election of the Paris Assembly at once and impeach its members.

La Vérité says that the deputies from Paris to the National Assembly have determined to resign, and thereby await with patience the result. The same has says that a new Ministry will soon be formed which will include Jules Favre and Dufaure in the office of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal MacMahon in the Ministry of War.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is expected that Jules Favre will be President of the NEW GOVERNMENT, and that in power will succeed in Bordeaux, Versailles, Lefranc, and Vermont.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

Four Generals are consulted at Versailles with the question of the military reorganization of the country.

GERMAN OCCUPATION.

The *Times'* Versailles dispatch states that the President daily see the Versailles Government to agree to the German occupation of Paris, and we in frequently informed.

THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—Thiers made an stoutness, though brief, address of National Assembly, to-day, in which he defended the wisdom of his policy, and declared his wish that he would not betray the republic.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, March 28.—There is great excitement in Paris. The Versailles forces are hourly expected possession of the capital Piccards. The elections are considered favorable. A conciliatory feeling has reached Versailles, but hopes are having deserted Paris. Thiers is blamed for the late defeat. The Duc d'Aumale is mentioned as his probable successor. Thiers says what he is in hopes he will make no further efforts. He will not consent to transport two hours to surrender the city. If the province comes to the end of that time, he will resume control.

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, March 28.—The House of Lords adjourned to-night, after an uninteresting discussion on the defects of the military system.

In the House of Commons the draft of the declaration to be issued upon the signing of the treaty of peace with Germany, between Alsace-Lorraine, would read to make such restrictions imperative.

SPAIN

MADRID, March 27.—*The Imparcial* newspaper to-day has information that the band of Salvochea, which was dispersed in the Province of Leyna. There were attempts at disorder in Seville and Cadiz, but they were easily suppressed. Any national agitation is reported from Malaga. Peaceful assurances of the government have been made to the foreign provinces.

Energetic measures are being taken to proffer outrages upon the Government of Morocco in behalf of Spain.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—*Le Soir* says that the intimate relationship taken by the Cabinet of the French Republic with the head of all the great powers of Europe has been entirely successful. *Le Soir* adds that a proposition has been made by the Duke Decazes, Government was made by Austria to Prince Bismarck.

BRUSSELS, March 28.—The Plenipotentiaries of the Conference met last night, at which this afternoon at the French Legation. The opening protocol was signed, which will be communicated, exchanged, and preparation made for future meetings.

SWEDEN.

London, March 28.—A despatch from Stockholm says that H. R. the Queen and not the King who is ill, and that the symptoms are alarming.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 28.—The insurgent General Prieto has entered Puerto Principe.

The general impression is that the sugar crop will show a decrease of one-fifth to one-fourth compared with last year.

WISCONSIN.

Close of the Legislature—What it has Accomplished—Bells Compliments.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MADISON, Wis., March 27.

Wisconsin legislation for 1871 is finished, and in two or three stragglers, the members of the Legislature have departed to their homes, only consuming of both branches remaining to transact the harvest specimen on Saturday. It has been a hard-working body as any whose proceedings your correspondent has ever reported; but business presented has been carefully considered and disposed of with unusual deliberation. The session has been a long one, and it is to be regretted that it has not been shorter, but they have a bill, a school tax, an appropriation bill, a bill to establish an agricultural college, and a bill to locate the State Capitol permanently at Madison. The Assembly, 100 bills, 14 memorials to Congress, 10 joint resolutions, and 46 resolutions introduced; and in the Assembly, 100 bills, 14 memorials to Congress, 10 joint resolutions, and 46 resolutions, the number of bills and one memorial, (contrary to expectations), and in the Senate, (contrary to expectations), exceeding that of